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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA RATH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1213334
Center	ONLINE	Date	31-07-2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Q1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।

Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Q10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights, the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।

Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Q18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Ans1. The Pala Empire played a crucial role in the development of Indian art and architecture especially in Buddhism.

Contribution by the Pala dynasty towards art

- Pala art is characterised by terracotta, sculpture and painting.
- Sculptures were made of stone and bronze and included Buddha and Boddhisattvas.
- The origin of Bengali roof has been credited to the Palas.
- Pala artists also manufactured terracotta plaques which could be used as a wall

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decoration.

⊙ Pala paintings are of two types

- manuscript
  - → made on palm leaves
  - → Revolved around Buddhist deities
  - → Used colours like red, green etc.
- murals
  - → made on walls of caves usually.
  - → Included animals, human figures, geometrical motifs.
  - → Mostly faded.

⊙ Pala art could also be seen in the construction of viharas like Nalanda, ~~Odan~~ Odantpuri, Vikramshila etc.

The influence of Pala art can be seen in Bengal and Bihar and is symbolic of India's rich heritage.

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Ans 2. Adi Sankaracharya was an Indian philosopher who propounded the theory of Advaita i.e. non-dualism.

Re-invented Hinduism

- Shankaracharya put forward the theory of non-dualism wherein the jiva (or individual follower) was considered the same as Brahm. (The divine Supreme Reality).

- He propounded – "Brahma satyam, jagat mithya, jivo brahmaivanaparah" which brings out the essential unity between all people.

- This was in contrast to other philosophies like dualism (Madhva), qualified non-dualism (Ramanuja)

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- He advocated for Gyan marga as means to attain liberation.
- He thus helped rid Hinduism off its dogmatic & superstitious rituals as well as caste discrimination thereby re-inventing Hinduism.

Re-established the Vedic tradition

- Shankaracharya derived his philosophy by interpreting the ~~4 vedic~~ the 4 Mahavakyas.
- His philosophy is part of Vedantic school of thought and through this Advaita philosophy, he re-established the vedic tradition.

Adi Shankaracharya's philosophy is often considered the climax of Indian philosophical thought and it had a tremendous impact on other philosophical systems.

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Ans 3. British colonial forest policies were exploitative, oppressive and repressive policies which sought to tighten and strengthen their control over India.

Driven by needs of the British Empire

① Railways were introduced in 1853 and subsequently expanded which led to excessive clearing of forests to aid British transport of goods (especially cotton).

② Large tracts of forest land were cleared and tribals evicted to make way for development of British towns, agricultural expansion and timber production.

③ Tribals were forbidden from accessing forests and had to show a pass to enter

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to even collect minor forest produce as forests were kept reserved for British needs.

(4) The British forcibly converted nomadic tribes into agriculturalists as they desired for a settled population (which they saw as more conducive to law & order) and more ~~agro~~ raw material for its ~~feeder~~ industries in England.

(1) did not generate alternate sources of livelihood.

(2) Forcibly evicted large no. of locals

No concern for locals & environment

(3) did not create mechanism to check excessive deforestation

unsustainable developmental practices which

(4) increased reliance on the British.

Thus, the British systematically exploited the populace & land/natural resources of India through its forest policies.

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Ans 4. India's foreign policy during the Cold War era was guided by the Panchsheel and Non-Alignment principles.

Panchsheel

- India put forward the 5 principles of Peace in its Panchsheel philosophy -
  1. Mutual non-interference
  2. Peaceful coexistence
  3. Resolution of conflicts through peaceful negotiations
  4. Policy of mutual non-aggression
  5. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.

These showcased India's message of peace and brotherhood and enabled it to stay away from power rivalries & proxy wars.

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(4) Non-alignment

- Non-alignment was India's policy of not joining any power blocs and assessing each issue on its merit.

- It was not neutrality or isolationalism as India actively participated in World affairs and took sides but independently.

- This enabled it to coordinate, collaborate and cooperate with both the sides.

- India thus provided a "third-way out" for many African & Asian countries which did not want to indulge in the great war

By responding innovatively and sensitively, India was able to carve a niche of its own during the cold war through the principles of Panchsheel and Non-alignment.

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Ans 5. National unification in Europe was started and inspired by the French Revolution. The consequent victories of the French army under Napolean spread these ideas throughout Europe including Germany.

Germany

- One of the earliest attempts at German unification was a loose confederation of 39 states established by Napolean who had ~~a~~ two common currencies for ease of trade

- Following Napolean's defeat in 1815 and the restoration of Monarchy, the confederation was not successful in true German unification

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- However, with increasing spread of romanticism & establishment of democracy in France a new wave of nationalism swept over Germany.
- In 1848, liberals from middle-class came together in Frankfurt to set up a New National Assembly and met at St Paul Church to draft a new Constitution. This, however, was rejected by ~~Pru~~ Prussian Ruler & the Assembly broke down due to → internal differences, → influence of army.
- However, conservatives led by German minister Bismarck later on set up a unified nation-state in 1871 in 7 year through wars with → Austria, → Denmark, → France.

Thus, was the nation of Germany unified and established.

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Ans 6. Triple dip La Nina phenomenon refers to the occurrence of La Nina event three times in a consecutive manner.

- La Nina (and El-Nino) form two phases of the global ~~atmospheric~~ oceanic circulation.
- During La Nina, the cold Peruvian current off the coast of Peru (in South west Pacific) is intensified leading to effects on global climate and weather systems.

Fig- La Nina.

Likely impact

1. It would intensify rains in India and heavy floods in Australia.
2. It leads to development of hurricanes, tornadoes in Northern America in higher

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frequencies.

③ It causes a drought and low rainfall in South ~~Africa~~ America.

⊙ It is important to note that a triple dip La Nina extends the duration of these weather conditions.

⊙ This ~~is~~ has significant effects on food security, health & epidemics, flooding, wild fires etc.

⊙ Additionally, ecological ~~eco~~ and natural ecosystems are hampered wherein some species thrive while many suffer.

A triple dip La Nina is a rare occurence with the latest one ~~ending~~ ending in 2022.

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Ans 7. Hydropower forms a ~~domnab~~ share of 22% in India's total electricity generation which is low in comparison to India's potential.

Reasons for low share

① Heavy reliance on coal-powered thermal plants.
→ India generates 65% of its total electricity from coal.

② Inter-state river disputes which stall the development of many projects.

③ Hydropower projects cause large-scale displacement of people which has social, environmental and financial ramifications.

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(4) Even existing hydropower plants are not being utilised to their fullest capacity as upgradation of the infrastructure requires financial resources.

(5) ~~Many~~ Some plants have become old and there is an urgent to replace them.

(6) Lack of incentives by govt to encourage private sector to build hydropower plants.

There is a pertinent to change the energy mix of India to reflect its committment to Sustainable Development Goals especially SDG - 7 and SDG-13.

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Ans 8. Seismic gap refers to a region where tectonic plates meet and can cause earthquakes but which has not seen any activity for the past few years.

This usually is the result of a build-up of pressure along the fault line which one day ~~becomes~~ manifests as a devastating earthquake.

The recent 7.8 earthquake in Turkey is one such example which erupted after almost 90 years (the last one being 1939).

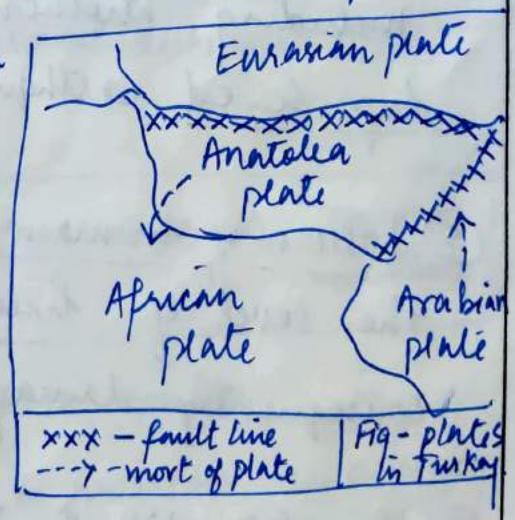

Fig - plates in Turkey

The earthquake in Turkey caused wide-scale destruction.

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Reasons behind severity

① The existence of a ~~strike-fault~~ strike-slip fault contact region leading to a "strike-slip quake"

② The impact of adjoining Aegean sea plate as a source of seismic activity

③ Geographical vulnerabilities like soil type.

④ The distance of the site from the epicentre including whether it was a shallow or deep seated earthquake.

⑤ Pattern of human development determines the level of human casualties and consequently damage to infrastructure etc.

Earthquakes are a natural calamity whose effects may be intensified due to human factors.

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Ans 9. Marriage is a socio-religious institution which recognises the union of two individuals & families.

With the rise in globalisation and world interconnectedness, marriage is undergoing changes in India.

→ Rise in new types of marriages / relationships like ~~live-ins~~ live-ins.

Recent trends in marriages → same-sex marriages

→ demand for greater personal autonomy.

legal backing of same-sex marriage ⇔ seminal importance

⊙ Same-sex marriage is in contrast to the traditional notion of marriage as a union of a female & male.

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- It raises questions on the main basis of marriage — procreation or companionship.

- It brings forth issues regarding child adoption, the need for both male & female for appropriate upbringing of the child etc.

- A legal backing leads to ~~no~~ recognition of same-sex marriage which has its religious, social and cultural impacts.

- It also raises questions on social security benefits like maternity leave etc.

Same-sex ~~ratio~~ marriage is an issue which must be handled sensitively and in a manner that the concerns of all stakeholders are factored in. The solution must adhere to the constitutional values of equality, privacy and right to life & personal liberty.

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Ans 10. Mental health is an emerging concern which has been affected by globalisation as well.

multiplicity of factors affecting mental health in an inter-connected world

- role of social media
- clash of cultures
- cross-country / international bullying and cyber crime instances
- Rising consumerism leading to feeling of inadequacy
- unrealistic & unhealthy beauty, standards & success

Challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare

① Lack of trained professionals

② Lack of adequate and extensive research in the field.

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③ Invisibleness of mental health concerns

④ Societal perception of mental healthcare.

⑤ Lack of diagnosis at appropriate time.

⑥ Lack of awareness on mental health, its importance and symptoms.

⑦ Societal & Gender stereotypes.

Ex— men are groomed to not show emotions like despair, anxiety & crying.

⑧ ~~Lack~~ Institutionalisation and inhuman treatment of patients.

Govt initiatives
- → RWD Act.
- → NIMHANS
- → Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- → Tele counselling
- → Swadhar Greh.
- → SWEEKRUTI Scheme (Odisha)

There is a need to urgently recognise mental health & take pro-active measures to deal with it.

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Ans 11. Indian coins are a representation of India's rich historical tradition and cultural heritage:

MAJOR NUMISMATIC STAGES

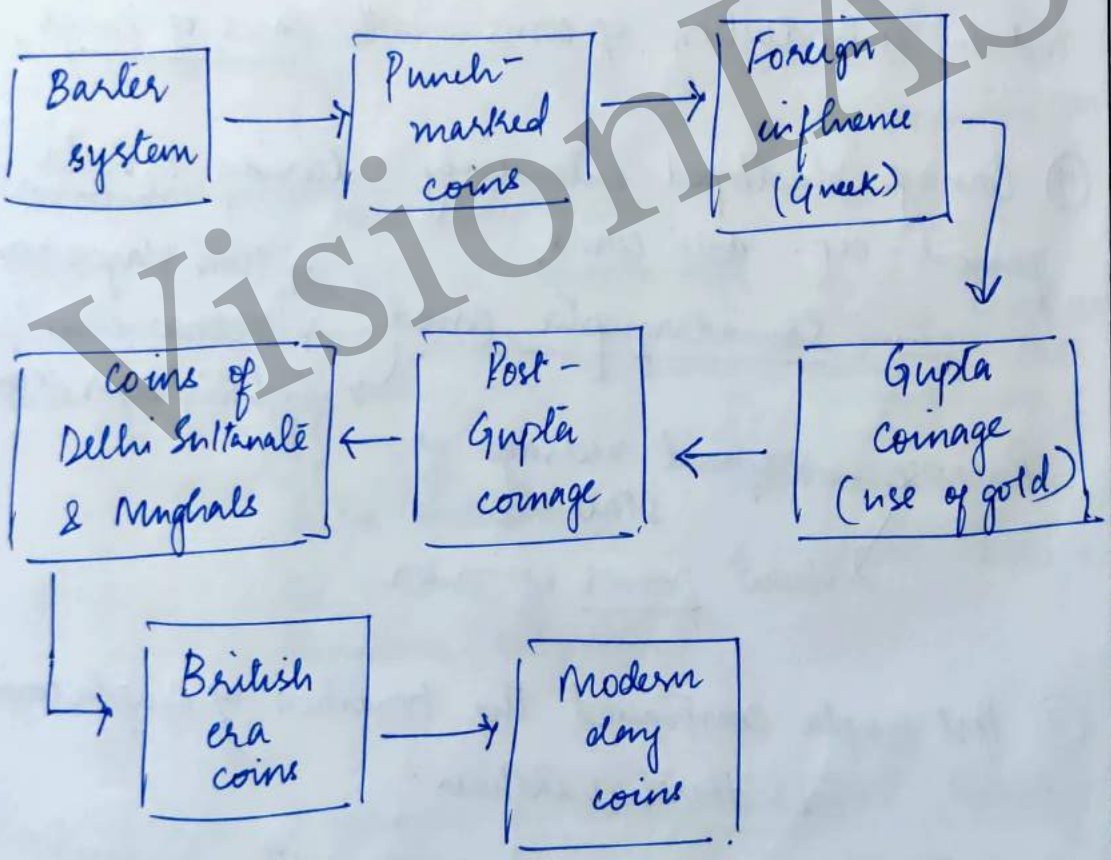

Fig - evolution of indian coinage system.

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① Rudimentary form of trade earlier was carried out via cowri shells.

② One of the first coins to be minted were punch-marked coins during the Mauryan period

③ Greek influence in the post-Mauryan period led to introduction of coins with faces of kings.

④ Coinage developed extensively during Gupta period. esp. gold coins.

Ex. Samudragupta issued → lion slayer coin, → Veena coin, → fighting tiger coin

Purpose → spread message of state
→ show power of ruler.

⑤ Post Gupta continued the tradition of Gupta coins
Ex- Harshavardhan.

⑥ Islamic rulers issued coins with Koranic verses as iconography was forbidden in Islam

⑦ British era coins were more standardised and bore Queen's face

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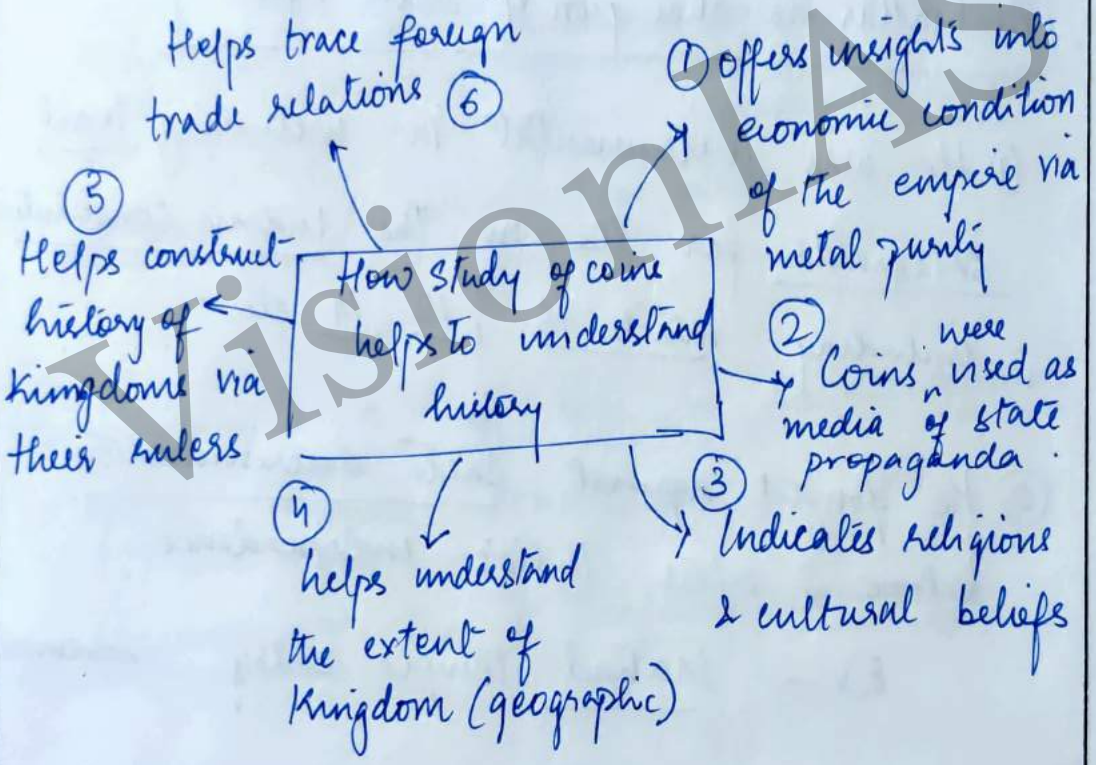
(8) Modern day coins are mostly made of metal instead of gold or silver.

Commemorative coins are also issued.



Thus, India harbours a rich cultural history in numismatics which illustrates its development over the years.

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Ans 12. Dr. BR Ambedkar was an Indian political thinker who represented the voice of the downtrodden.

Ambedkar as champion of Dalit rights

① He was instrumental in including legal safeguards for SCs in the Indian Constitution including Article 18, 15, 14 etc.

② He fought against caste discrimination before & after India's independence

Ex – Mahad temple entry movement

③ He instilled consciousness among dalits regarding the unfair treatment meted out to them and their ability to fight against it.

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(4) He supported the annihilation of the caste system as a means to liberate Dalits.

However, his contributions went far beyond that.

(1) Dr. BR Ambedkar fought for women rights including their political rights. He was a supporter of granting universal adult franchise to women as well.

(2) He played a key role in the development of the Indian constitution as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

(3) In the political sphere, he was a strong supporter of granting more powers to the centre as a means to ensure unification of the country.

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(4) Ambedkar believed that issues & problems plaguing Indian society can be addressed genuinely only if there is a change in the hearts of the people and worked hard towards achieving this goal.

(5) He was a great supporter of rationality especially in the field of religion.

Ex – condemned portions of traditional texts which supported discrimination.

Thus, Dr. BR Ambedkar was an incessant supporter of human rights & equality & his contributions go far beyond ensuring Dalit rights.

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Ans 13. The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) of 1930-34 was a mass-movement which was spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi with his Dandi March

Unique character of CDM

① It saw mass participation of women. Sarojini Naidu convinced Gandhiji to extend the movement to include women women began protesting in large numbers

② It was addressed at an issue which affected all sections of the Indian society - salt. It thus ensured participation from across classes & social groups.

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③ It was unique also in the way that the British had not anticipated the importance of Gandhiji's Dandi march as a result of which it took them long time to respond to it.

Regional spatial patterns in CDM

① Since every district was not adjacent to ~~a~~ sea, CDM ~~took~~ adapted to local conditions

② In Bihar, people protested by ~~making~~ refusing ~~salt from~~ lockas and ~~altering~~ salt ~~factories~~ to pay chaukidari taxes.

③ In tribal areas, tribes violated forest laws.

④ Many peasants refused to pay taxes.

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Employment of new mobilisation techniques in CDM

① New methods of protest sprung up.

② Women attacked and picketed salt & liquor factories.

Ex – Sarojini Naidu raided Dharsana Salt works in Gujrat.

③ People openly violated British laws including forest laws

④ Satyagraha, mass marches and protests were carried from Tanjore to Punjab & J&K, from Gujrat to Assam.

The civil Disobedience Movement was a collective voice of the Indians against British exploitation, oppression and repression.

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Ans14. The phenomenon of sinking islands refers to the rising instances of loss of islands due to their disappearance / sinking, especially in coastal regions.

Underlying Causes

① Rise in sea water due to global warming-induced melting of glaciers in the Antarctic & Arctic.

② Fragile base or structure of these islands.

③ Natural causes include tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruptions etc.

④ Extensive urbanisation and population ~~prepar~~ pressure.

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Possible implications for India

① Loss of land and consequently national territory

② Increase in internal migration & displacement.

③ Loss of biodiversity which may cause a chain reaction of effects.

④ Loss of economic development & infrastructure ~~to~~ related to the sunken island.

⑤ Increased budgetary ~~expe~~ expenditure & pressure to provide social and economic security to the affected.

⑥ It might lead to regional tensions owing to rise in migration and anti-migration feelings.

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(7) It can lead to security threats like cross-border Terrorism and drug trafficking through exploitation of vulnerable people.

Possible implications for island communities

(1) Loss of material and economic assets & development.

(2) Displacement & migration → loss of home.

(3) Loss of culture, traditions and way of life

(4) Mental health problems including anxiety, stress, depression etc.

(5) Might induce anti-national feelings if the state fails to respond adequately & timely.

It is important for the government to take pro-active, sensitive and decisive actions so as to ensure people's welfare thereby fulfilling the SDGs – 1 (No poverty), 2 (No hunger) & 13 (climate action)

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Ans 15. As a place with rich cultural, geographical and traditional diversity, India has tremendous potential is sustainable tourism sector.

Region specific constraints

- Coastal regions

① These areas are ripe for tourist activities like boating, river rafting, scuba diving etc. which are centred on coastal life. Ex—Goa.

② Coastal cuisine is known for its distinctive flavour and taste

Ex → West Bengal – fish especially Hilsa fish
→ Maharashtra & Goa – Konkan food

③ Beaches are major attraction for domestic & foreign travellers

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The concept of "Blue beaches" has further boosted this

Ex → Golden beach (Odisha)

- Hilly regions

① These areas are a hotspot for adventure tourism

Ex → Rishikesh river rafting

② Many hilly states harbour religious sites thereby leading to cultural tourism

Ex → Uttarakhand
→ Himachal Pradesh
→ J&K.

③ They are crucial as ecological & environmental getaways as well.

- Interior India

① These areas are known for their traditional art and handicrafts

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② Many of these regions house urban metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Pune etc. which are sites for "urban tourism".

- Islands – Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar
  1. Famous ~~of~~ for coral tourism, scuba diving etc.
  2. Hotspot for natural biodiversity.

- North-East India
  1. Cultural diversity reflected in → cuisine, → dance, → music.
  2. Treasure trove of natural biodiversity.

Owing to geographical constraints, certain activities can only be carried out in specific locations. For instance, scuba diving cannot be done in hilly regions.

It is crucial to study the potential of each region & make targetted & localised plans for developing sustainable tourism

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UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Ans 16. Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth's surface which is key to human civilisational development.

Important role played by soil for the ecosystem

① It provides the ground for agricultural development and trees.

② It houses millions of micro organisms who play an important role in the food chain as detrivores.

③ Soil is a crucial factor for making life possible on earth.

④ It is a reservoir of minerals.

⑤ It regulates bio-geo-chemical cycles.

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Significance of sustainable soil management

① In the light of increasing soil degradation, sustainable soil management can ~~retard~~ prevent this degradation

② Soil pollution can be Tackled through appropriate measures.

③ Unbalanced use of fertilizers without regard to nutrient profile of the soil leads to soil infertility

Ex — Indian farmers excessively use urea.

Govt intervention → soil Health Card.

④ Unscientific urbanisation weakens the binding property of soil leading to soil creep, soil flow etc.

⑤ Soil erosion can be checked via sustainable

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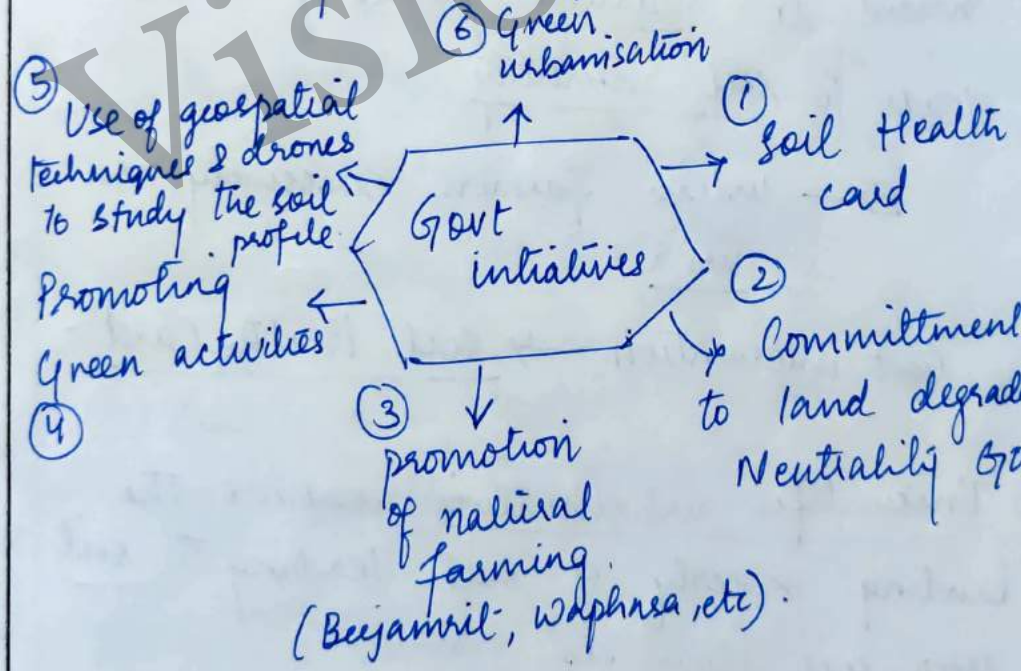
soil management practices like afforestation, terrace farming etc.

⑥ Scientific soil management can also increase agricultural and ecological productivity

⑦ Soil management which is sustainable can also save budgetary revenue spent on dealing with degradation effects.



Soil is the backbone of life on Earth & thus must be conserved to fulfil the SDGs – 15.

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Ans 17. Jet streams are strong currents of air flowing in the upper troposphere usually about 3-5 km above the surface.

They play a crucial role in determining global climate.

Role in altering climate of India

① Jet streams, especially westerlies, influence the weather conditions during the winter season.

Ex – In India, the westerly jet stream stears in western cyclonic disturbances from the Mediterranean region

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These disturbances cause rainfall thereby reducing the temperature. They are, however, helpful for rabi crop in India.

② The Eastern jet stream flowing in June over the Indian peninsula influence the summer season in India

Ex – ~~these~~ the jet stream brings in cyclonic disturbances ~~at~~ or cyclones in Eastern India → Odisha, → Andhra Pradesh, → West Bengal.

These cyclones cause rainfall, floods and widespread destruction if containing high speed winds.

③ The Eastern jet stream is also linked with the Indian monsoon season.

Ex – The jet sets in at 15°N only

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after the Western jet stream has completely withdrawn.

It is held responsible for the burst of monsoons.

Role in altering climate of the world

① These jet streams affect global climate conditions including temperature & moisture distribution.

② They aid in the movement of cyclones in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

③ They sometimes transport ozone-depleting to the stratosphere leading to ozone depletion

Thus, jet streams have profound impact on Indian & world climate..

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Ans18. Slums are clusters of unorganised and informal habitations which are characteristic of urban areas.

Factors responsible for formation of slums

① lack of low-cost housing in urban areas.
Ex- Delhi, Bengaluru.

② Rising rural to urban migration leading to over-population.

③ Lack of adequate and balanced employ-ment opportunities in all areas.

④ Unplanned urbanisation which does not account for future slum-development potential

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Factors responsible for proliferation of slums

① Lack of employment opportunities in urban areas leading to economic compulsion.

② Lack of adequate government intervention due to financial constraints.

③ lack of urban space in slum areas leads to encroachment on public land thereby increasing the size of slums.

④ Public and citizen apathy for the situation

⑤ Vote-bank politics.

Need to revamp ISSR under PM AWas Yojana

- In-situ slum development is an innovative way of restructuring existing slums by developmental efforts.

- However, it leads to problems of managing slum population during the process of redevelopment.

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- Additionally, it does not address the key problems leading to the development of slums in the first place like unemployment, rural-urban migration, high-cost housing etc.

- It is more of a curative response rather than a preventive solution.

- ISSR should be complemented with schemes to develop gainful employment, promoting self-employment, skilling, developing economic potential of rural areas etc.

Slums are a prime hindrance to ~~the~~ fulfilling the SDGs of 11 (Sustainable cities), 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health & well-being) and 6 (water & sanitation).

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Ans 19. Poverty and environmental degradation are inter-linked concepts ~~who~~ with one re-inforcing the other.

Relationship between poverty & environ. degrad.

① Poverty makes it difficult for people to afford environment-friendly technologies like solar power.

② Many poor people still rely on ~~biomass and~~ firewood and cowdung as sources of fuel: both of which are highly polluting.

③ lack of money makes education inaccessible to the poor. Education is key to learn about environmental

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degradation, it causes & effects.

(4) Innovation in the field of green technologies requires research and creative thinking. Many brilliant minds remain untapped due to lack of education owing to poverty.

(5) Many times, environmental degradation leads to poverty ~~ex~~ as when the main source of income is lost due to excessive exploitation.

Ex— Excessive de-logging of trees can lead to forest degradation and shortage of good quality timber in the future.

Role of poverty reduction efforts in environmental degradation

(1) Rising incomes can increase accessibility &

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affordability of new renewable technologies

② It will promote education which will generate awareness and innovation.

③ By adopting green and clean technologies in poverty reducting initiatives like Green building codes (in PM Awas), Green schools (in PMSHRI), Miyawaki technique in urban development, Govt can ~~promo~~ reduce carbon footprint.

④ Poverty reduction will also reduce budgetary expenditure on measures taken to combat the effects of ~~the~~ environmental degradation.

It is pertinent to tackle poverty (SDG-1) so as to fulfill the objectives of SDG-13, SDG-14 & SDG-15.

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Ans 20. Globalisation is a process of rising inter-connectedness between countries. It has impacted every sphere including religion.

New possibilities

① It has ensured collaboration and connection between followers of same faith who might be citizens of different countries

② By increasing exposure to diverse religions faiths, it has increased the possibility of greater tolerance, respect and acceptance of religious diversity.

③ It has allowed the spread of religion from beyond the national boundaries

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Ex- Hare Krishna movement in the USA

(4) Some thinkers put forward the possibility of emergence of a "global religion" as people begin to see the universal similarities in the basic beliefs of all religions like love, care, brotherhood etc.

(5) It has enabled religions to become dynamic by adapting good practices of other religions.
Ex- wider acceptance of law of karma in other religions

Challenges

(1) It might lead to religious fundamentalism if other religions are perceived as threats to one's own religion.

(2) Certain practices of religions are fundamentally opposed to each other which makes it difficult to encourage collaboration.

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③ Globalisation can lead to spread of religious discrimination in other countries.

Ex - caste discrimination in USA (Seattle).

④ Globalisation promotes ~~a~~ the development of ~~culturally diverse country~~ a culturally-rich and diverse society which might it difficult to cope with religious differences

⑤ Many thinkers fear the possibility of religious homogenisation which advances a dominant religion at the cost of local religions

Religion being integral to the personality development of Theists, the negative effects of globalisation must be Tackled sensitively, decisively and in the spirit of "Vasudhaiva Kutum bakam" - one world, one family which encourages inclusion & respect for diversity

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA RATH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1213334
Center	ONLINE	Date	01.08.2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Q1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Q10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Q18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र में संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Ans 1. Judicial accountability means holding judges accountable or responsible for the decisions they take.

Need for law on judicial accountability

① It ensures impartial decision-making

② It enhances transparency in decision making.

③ It improves public trust in the judiciary when people know that the judges will be accountable for their decisions.

④ It ensures ~~bat~~ checks and balances and acts as a strong deterrance against judicial misconduct and abuse of power.

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⑤ It improves decision-making as judges are held responsible for the correctness of their decisions

⑥ It discourages corruption which can lead to miscarriage of justice.

Challenges

- Requires pro-activeness from the judiciary might disturb separation of powers.
- Need to ensure judicial accountability does not hamper judicial independence
- difficult to standardise the manner of ensuring judicial accountability.

Judicial accountability is crucial to maintain its integrity and trust of the people in the institution

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Ans 2. The Constitution makers incorporated Fundamental Rights and DPSPs with a common aim of ensuring the development of its citizens & the nation.

However, confusion arises when both seem to be at odds with each other.

Reconciliation of FRs with DPSPs

- This issue first came up in the Champakam Dorairanjan case (1951). The SC held that the FRs were superior than DPSPs but could be amended by the ~~Const~~ Parliament
- This decision was over-ruled in the Golaknath case when the SC declared that the FRs cannot be amended and enjoy primacy over the DPSPs.

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- The Parliament ~~enacted~~ responded by enacting the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act and 25th Constitutional Amendment Act.

- This was challenged in the court. The SC, in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), held the amendments as unconstitutional (except some provisions) and stated that the Constitution is based on the balance between FRs & DPSPs. The FRs generally enjoy supremacy over the DPSPs except those under Art 39(b) and Art 39(c) which are superior to Art 14 & 19

- This was reiterated in the Minerva Mills case (1980) where the SC compared FRs & DPSPs to two wheels of ~~the~~ a chariot.

Thus, FRs and DPSPs are essential and must be given equal importance while governing.

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Ans 3. Prime Minister's office (PMO) is a department under the government of India which provides secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister (PM)

Functions

① It coordinates files and issues to be discussed or addressed to the PM.

② It acts as the residual legates of the govt. for wings like RAW, CBI etc.

③ It speedens decision-making by ensuring inter-ministerial dialogue and convergence

④ It, however, does not handle the PM's Cabinet affairs which are handled by the Cabinet Secretariat

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(5) It acts as an advisory body to the PM as well.

Role in policy-making

- It ensures that the vision of the PM is implemented by various ministeries in their capacity.
- It monitors and reviews the work of other ministry
- It plays a crucial in policy formulation and ensuring policy coherence across the government — works as a think-tank

Thus, the PMO, coordinates and collaborates to aid the PM in achieving his/her mission and vision.

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Ans 4. Section 124A of The Indian Penal Code forms part of a British era law used to curb political dissent which has continued in India

However, the law requires a re-examination and reconsideration as—

① times have changed — The act was enacted in 1860

② New forms of threats to security, sovereignty and unity have emerged

③ There is a need to reconcile the provisions to account for greater political freedom and free speech in India.

However, this process must strike a balance between civil liberties and the need to protect the sovereignty & unity of India.

⊙ The amendments must allows for enough

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space for expression of well-intentioned & constructive dissent.

- There is a need to de-link statements against India as a nation and statements against the political government. The former must be treated strictly while the latter must be permitted as a means of ensuring accountability.

- New threats including cyber security & cross-border aided threats must be incorporated.

- There should be an independent body to examine the cases of sedition under the new law.

Section 124A can become an effective means to tackle anti-national elements if it is changed to suit the present needs.

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Ans 5. E-governance as a concept rests on the requirement of a pro active citizenry for its genuine success.

Citizen participation ⇔ success of e-governance initiatives

- It serves as a medium for grievance redressal. Citizen participation can ensure govt accountability.
- Citizen participation is essential for effective & timely delivery of services especially in rural areas
- It leads to citizen-centric model of development
- It allows for generation of newer and innovative ideas and solutions.
- Active citizens participation can help to

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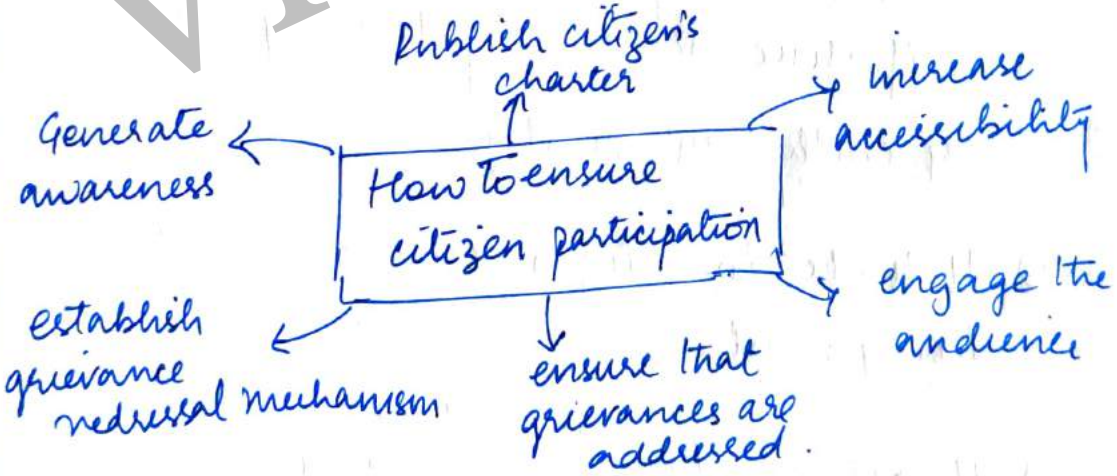
identify loopholes in the system and address them pro-actively.

- Citizen participation forms part of the 8 aspects of Good Governance stated by UN.
- Citizen participation ensures that every voice is heard and addressed.
- It puts greater control in the hands of the public thereby fulfilling the objective of Preamble – "We, the people of India, ..."



Citizen participation is essential to ensure "Sabka saath, sabka vikaas".

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Ans6. The Aspirational District Programme was initiated with an aim to transform the 111 least developed and most backward districts of India.

Successes

- The scheme of "one district one product" helped many districts create a distinct identity of its own & create an industrial base.
- These areas have recieved additional funding support which has aided their fast development.
- It has improved the status of health, education, skill development, agriculture and infrastructure in these areas.

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- It has promoted convergence of central & state schemes, collaboration among centre, district collectors & prabharis and competition among the Aspirational districts on the delta ranking.

Challenges

- lack of integration of e-governance effectively
- lack of proper utilisation of funds
- Delta ranking considers only quantitative transformation and not qualitative change
- excessive focus on "ranking"

Though the ADP has achieved considerable success, it needs to be streamlined further to fill in the gaps.

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Ans 7. Technology is a force-multiplier in the fight against Indian problems of education, health, skills etc.

Role of Technology in NGO Sector

- It can increase operational efficiency especially with the advent of AI
  - Ex – softwares are available which can suggest best use of limited resources.
- It can help track progress in terms of outcome
  - Ex – POSHAN tracker tracks the health status of children
- It can increase accessibility of basic services like education & health.
  - Ex → SWAYAM portal
    - → DISHA initiative
    - → Telemedicine

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- Government can also use technology to ensure transparency and proper utilisation of funds by NGOs through auditing.

- Technology provides a platform for people to collaborate for a cause.

  Ex – Give India allows citizens to donate money for a cause/NGO and keep track of it.

Improved outcomes for beneficiaries

- → Improved development speed.
- → Targetted approach / customised approach.
- → Greater accountability
- → Better standard of living
- → More available funds due to less wastage.

Thus, Technology must be used to improve and augment developmental works

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Ans 8. Under the New Education Policy 2020, the government has permitted foreign educational institutions to set up campuses in India

Implications — Students

- Reduced cost of education
- Greater accessibility
- Good quality & ~~edu~~ international standard education.
- More cross-learning opportunities.
- More choice for subjects and colleges.

Implications — Foreign institutions

- Access to Indian talent pool.
- Better academic results as Indian students usually perform better.
- Tax incentives and other benefits provided by the government.

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Implications – government

- Reduced Brain Drain
- Accessibility to good quality education which can be used to improvise govt. colleges.
- Improve the education system through inter-disciplinary curriculum of internat-ional standards.
- Improved global perception.
- Potential rise in investments as Indians would have better skills → reduced unemployment.

Problems
- affordability
- Regulatory hurdles
- low demand among foreign institutions
- Ensure adequate autonomy to function
- need to ensure buoyant student demand.

The entry of foreign institutions hold the potential to make education dynamic.

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Ans 9. India and Latin America have enjoyed historical ties which are diverse and strategic.

Critical element of India's foreign policy

- India collaborates with many Latin American countries in the field of critical minerals like lithium, cobalt etc in a bid to diversify its supply chain and reduce reliance on China.

- India has also provided aid to many countries

- Latin America is an integral part of ~~Indo~~ South-South cooperation. This envisages a greater integration and collaboration between India & other countries in the Global South for

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mutual prosperity and strategic interests

- India aims to posit itself as the "Voice of the Global South". Latin American countries are key to realising this goal.

- Having shared similar colonial histories, both ~~the~~ India and Latin American countries can collaborate to fight against neo-colonialism and neo-imperialism

Thus, Latin ~~Am~~ America is an important part of India's foreign policy and is key to ensure its goal of becoming a 'Vishwaguru'.

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Ans 10. Debt-trap diplomacy or debt diplomacy is a strategic tool employed by China to exert its influence overseas. ~~Under this it~~

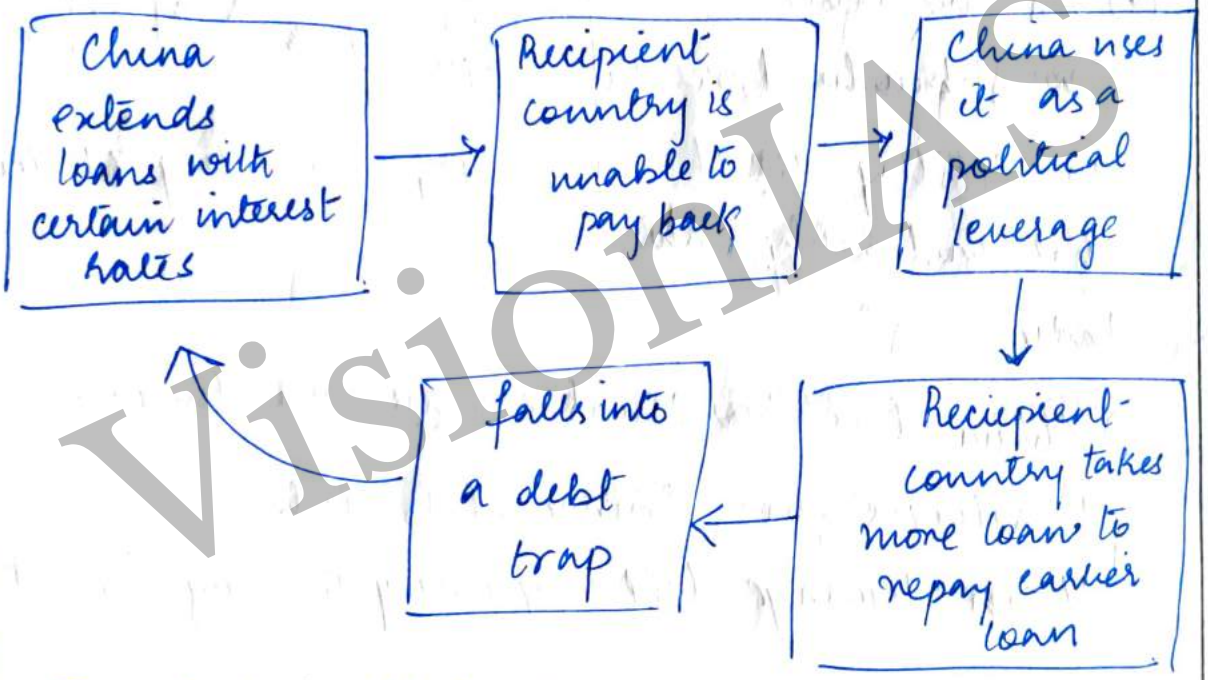

Fig – Cycle of debt diplomacy

Ex → Sri Lanka had to lease out its Hambantota port to China for 99 years as it could not pay back the loan.

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Impact of India's interests

- China has used this strategy to encircle India which has security implications.

Fig – encircling of India

- An unstable neighbourhood results in spilling over of that instability into India

- China has territorial claims over Indian territories in Arunachal Pradesh & Ladakh. It can leverage debt diplomacy to buy support.

- China sees India as a rival in the Indian ocean region & Asia – greater debt-ridden countries would mean greater international influence.

Thus, India needs to strategically deal with debt-trap diplomacy so as to fulfill its goal of being a "vishvaguru"

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Ans 11 The Indian Constitution reflects Indian polity and diversity. Though inspired from multiple other constitutions, it adapted the provisions to suit Indian needs.

Some provisions which were borrowed

Feature	Country
Fundamental rights	USA
Procedure established by law	Japan
Emergency Provisions	Germany
Liberty, equality, fraternity	France
Fundamental duties	USSR
DPSPs	Ireland

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Provisions for Social justice

- Directive Principles of State policy seek to establish a welfare state which includes social justice

  Some DPSPs → Art 38, Art 39, Art 39A, Art 47

- Fundamental rights like Art 15, 16, 17 & 18 and Art 29-30.

Provisions for pluralism

- Fundamental Rights like 'Right to Freedom of religion' including ~~Art~~ Articles 25-28.

- Fundamental duties under Art 51A which call for tolerance and celebration of India rich heritage & diversity.

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Provisions for equality

- Fundamental Rights "Right to Equality" under Art 14-18.
- DPSPs through welfare provisions (Art 38), right to work & education Art 41, Art 39 for equitable minimising income inequalities etc.
- Art 326 - universal adult franchise
- Fundamental duty under Art 51A (e) to treat women with dignity & respect.

Thus, The Indian Constitution imbibes values of social justice, pluralism & equality. These are also reflected in the Preamble of the constitution.

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Ans 12. Marital rape refers to rape within the institution of marriage i.e. when a husband violates the dignity of his wife or indulges in sexual relationships with her without her consent.

The Indian Constitution has provisions to safeguard the dignity of women. These include Fundamental Rights Art 21 (which allows for bodily autonomy in its broad interpretation), DPSPs (Art 39), Fundamental Duties (Art 51A) etc. However these do not explicitly cover marital rape.

Implications of ensuring legal protection

- The state will have to determine the extent of intervention that would be appropriate in a private institution like

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marriage.

- Additionally, what would be permissible as evidence would also ~~be~~ need to be determined.

- The law must not promote misuse of the provision ~~as~~ for blackmailing against innocents.

- ~~It wont~~ The state would also need to define the term "consent" which is a difficult task.

- While marital rape is ~~also~~ often understood as a violation of the dignity of the wife, there is a need to explore the possibility of husbands being the victim.

- The state would also need to decide the legal options available before the victim

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- Additionally, it raises questions on whether an external authority like the State or the judiciary should intervene and 'decide' whether an act counts as rape within marriage.

- The state also needs to determine whether there would be a time limit within which a case should be filed as well as the implications of not having a time limit

- While deciding the punishment or judgement, there is a need to accommodate mitigating factors and external influences as well

Marital rape is undoubtedly an assault on the dignity of the victim. However, legalising it must be carried out in caution so as to protect the genuine victims while strictly dealing with frivolous cases.

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Ans 13. Granvill Austin described India as a "cooperat-ive federalism" wherein the states and the union cooperate within a broadly federal structure.

Indian federalism is unique ("sui generis") in the sense that it seeks to accomodate regional diversity and autonomy while ensuring unity at crucial times and in crucial matters. It, thus, has both centralising and federal features.

Centralising features

① Single constitution – both the union & the states have a common constitution

② The distribution of powers under article 246

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are biased towards the centre which has got more important subjects, residuary subjects and ability to overrule state in case of a conflict in the concurrent list.

(2) The states are destructable by Parliament under Art 3 and these can be passed with a simple majority (Art 4).

(3) The centre can legislate in state subject in certain special circumstances mentioned in Art 249, 250, 251 etc.

(4) During emergency, especially President's rule under Art 356, the Parliament/govt acquires power over the state administration

(5) Other features
- Integrated judiciary
- Integrated audit machinery (Art 148)
- All-India Services (Art 312)
- Flexible Constitution
- Veto over State bills (Art 200, 201)
- Single citizenship
- office of Governor (Art 153, 155)
- unequal representation in RS

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Federal features

① The constitution ~~ditea~~ delineates the division of powers between the union & states under Art 246

② There exists an independent judiciary to decide federal cases

③ The Constitution is rigid especially in federal matters where simple majority of states is required to pass a law.

④ Supremacy of the Constitution is established

⑤ Other features → Bicameralism (Art 79)
→ Dual Polity.

Thus, though there are centralising tendencies in the Indian union, it is broadly federal as the states derive their power from the Constitution and not a law made by the union – Ambedkar

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Ans 14. The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body established under Article 324 to supervise, superilend and conduct elections to the Parliament and State legislatures in India.

The recent judgement by the SC changed the appointment process -

Old process → New process

Old process: ECI members appointed by the central govt solely

New process: Members to be appointed based on a 3-member committee comprising → PM, Leader of Opposition, CJI.

Thus, under the new system, the autonomy of the central govt has been reduced.

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Potential implications

- This would lead to greater independence in the ECI as the members would now be selected by a committee instead of only the central government.

- This increases the influence of judiciary in the Legislative wing of the government. Critics argue that it jeopardises the separation of powers between the executive, legislature & judiciary.

- The new committee incorporates the view of the opposition as well.

- However, it may make it difficult to reach a consensus as the opposition would likely take a different view from that of the ruling party. In case of such a lie, the ~~vot~~ ultimate decision-making

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vote lies with the CJI who is from the judicial wing of the government.

- Many have criticised the judiciary for ~~making~~ effectively legislating in a ~~manner~~ matter which falls in the domain of legislature.

- This might ~~increase~~ cause a potential face-off between the government & the judiciary in which justice and welfare of the people is the first casualty.

The ECI is essential to the conduct of ~~a~~ free & fair elections in India and steps must be taken to ensure & preserve its independence.

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Ans15. With the 1991 Economic reforms, India entered into a new phase of liberalisation, ~~Privation~~ Privatisation and Globalisation which affected every sector including the civil services.

Diversified challenges

① Opening up of the economy has led to increased private competition. This has made it difficult for PSUs to function efficiently and thereby subsidise the facilities for the poor. The workers at PSUs including the management needs to imbibe new skills to remain relevant.

② An open country also poses security risks which the servants need to be trained to deal with.

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(3) With the entry of international NGOs, the civil services needs to deal with international players who have their own motives

(4) There has been a transition from a closed government outlook (which keeps information confidential) to an open government outlook (boosted by the RTI)

(5) There is a greater flow of information which allows people to compare the performance of the government with international practices

(6) Additionally, many Indian jobs in MSMEs are placed at a disadvantaged position vis-a-vis multinational companies. The government needs to balance the interests of small ~~not~~ entrepreneurs with the need to improve Ease of Doing Business.

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Holistic reforms for efficient service delivery

① There is a need to constantly update, reskill and upskill civil servants so that they are up to date on the latest trends.

② Need to usher in greater e-governance systems.

③ Bring about change in governance style which is more open, citizen-friendly and sensitive.

④ Establish an incentive-based promotion system similar to the private sector to ensure greater dynamism in the civil services

The reforms must aim to make the civil ~~services~~ servants accessible, responsive and transparent and follow the motto of "Maximum governance, minimum government"

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Ans 16. Open data refers to data which is freely & easily accessible by all. It is essential to ensure transparency and accountability

Role of Open data in promoting transparency

① Openly accessible data ensures that citizens can track and follow the status of government work.

② It entails the public officials to update the progress of their work.

③ It reduces the role of bias, partisanship and nepotism as open data is easily accessible.

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Role of open data in promoting accountability

① In case of lack of progress on govt work, the citizens can hold the government accountable.

② Grievance redressal portals are effective in gauging needs of the target population.

③ Open data enables citizens to compare performances of government and thus make informed decisions during elections.

Challenges in ensuring quality & reliability

① Challenge of reducing duplication of data points

② The data available is of good quality only when it can be simply understood by the citizens especially those with low literacy

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③ Adequate data collection methods need to be followed to ensure reliability.

④ It is preferable to carry out third-party checks to ensure data integrity

⑤ Active, informed and vigilant citizenry is crucial to ensure that the data provided is accurate and valid.

⑥ The data should be triangulated to ensure that it is authentic.

⑦ If The data provided should be as detailed and specific as possible to reduce ambiguity and improve quality.

Open data which is reliable and of good quality is ~~es~~ sin-qua non of effective, efficient and empathetic governance.

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Ans 17. 'Zero food' children refers to children who did not have access to any calorie-significant food. It is a serious cause of hunger in India.

Causes of 'zero food'
- financial constraints
- lack of accessibility
- lack of availability
- lack of knowledge on balanced diet
- For girls – gender discrimination
- poor quality of food due to geographical and cultural factors.

NEED TO MAKE MATERNAL NUTRITION A PRIORITY

⊙ About 30% of infants in India suffer from

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'zero-food' problem. (NFHS-5)

- Poor maternal nutrition impairs a child's future growth as well

poor maternal health → weak physical health → inadequate nutrition to the infant

- Weak immunity at birth can cause serious health implications later on.

- A healthy mother implies awareness on correct and adequate food habits including a knowledge on right nutrition profile. This ensures that the mother would arrange for a healthy diet for her children as well.

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- Improved nutrition during pregnancy ensures healthy child birth.

However, these measures should be supplemented with other measures like –

→ Increased accessibility of food.

→ Schemes aimed at reducing malnutrition related deaths factoring in local factors.

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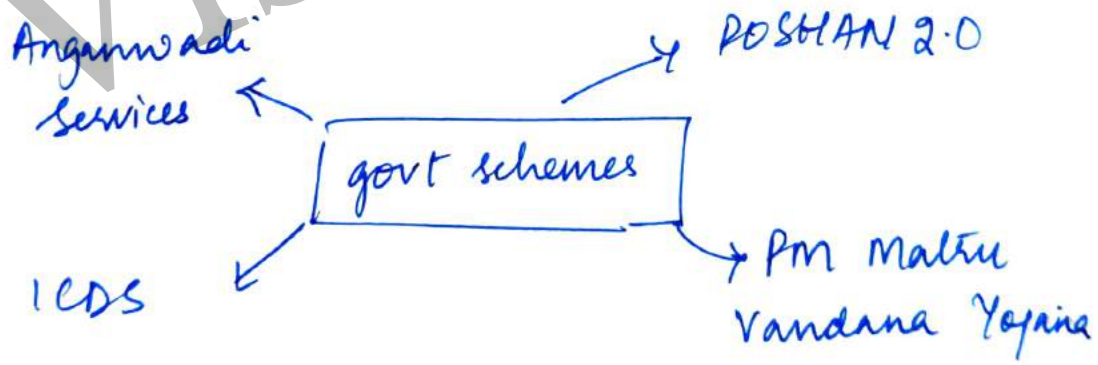

Thus, maternal nutrition focused programmes supplemented by complementary measures are the need of the hour to fulfill SDG-2 (zero hunger) and SDG-3 (Good health & well-being)

Ans 18. Rare diseases are diseases affecting very low percentage of population.

Examples of rare diseases
- spina bifida
- Haemophilia
- stoneman syndrome
- Alice in wonderland syndrome
- muscular dystrophy.

Concerns of rare diseases as a public health issue

① There is lack of adequate research on the origin of these diseases i.e. their causes.

② There is insufficient knowledge on the curative and preventive therapy for these diseases

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③ Most of the rare diseases are genetic in nature and there is a greater need to study the role of the causative gene.

④ These diseases might disproportionately affect a selected group of population due to its genetic origin

⑤ There is social stigma and discrimination associated with many of them -

⑥ The potential of the disease-causing gene or pathogen is unresearched - it may cause a public health crisis in the future.

⑦ A disease is ~~th~~ categorised as rare due to its incidence rate - ~~to~~ if it rises, it could potentially become a common disease There is a need to control it in its initial stage

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Resolution

① Set up research labs and institutions either domestically or in collaboration with international players. to study rare diseases.

② Generate awareness to reduce stigmatisation

③ Carry out a study to gauge the spread of a rare disease and the demography it infects or affects

④ Promote research in biotechnology to develop genetic engineering which can be used ethically.

⑤ ~~Offer~~ Initiate government schemes to help those affected with such diseases.

It is crucial to deal with rare diseases to improve the well-being of those who are affected and thereby fulfill the SDGs of SDG-~~4~~ 3 (good health & well being)

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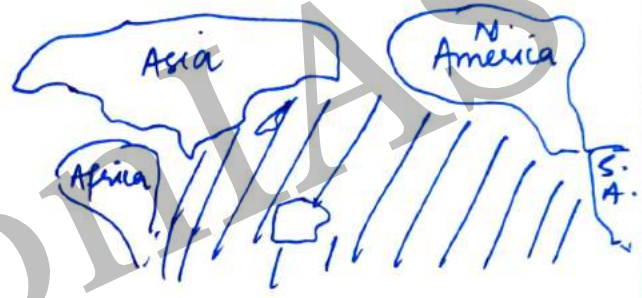
Ans 19. The Indo-Pacific region is a ground for international cooperation, competition and collaboration simultaneously.

Different countries have different motives ~~to deco~~ which determines interaction in the region.



[illegible] - Indo Pacific region

Fig- Indo Pacific region

Underlying intentions ~~of~~ of various countries

- **India** –
  - → India seeks to ensure an open, free and rules-based order in the region
  - → It is against hegemony which risks the security of other nations

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- China –
  - → China seeks to establish itself as a global superpower and hegemon. Supremacy in the Indo-Pacific is key to achieve this goal.
  - → Through its "debt diplomacy", "tied-aid" and wolf-warrior diplomacy, china seeks to dominate the area.

- USA –
  - → The USA also seeks to reassert its ~~tra~~ historical dominance in the region
  - → It also aims at countering chinese influence

- Japan & Australia
  - → Both the countries seek to contain Chinese influence and ensure free trade including movement.

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- **Russia** –
  → Russia seeks to counter American influence in the region.

- **Africa** (Eastern Africa) –
  → Most of the African countries are under China's debt trap.
  → They, however, support Indian cause as it traces its relations with India since decolonisation.

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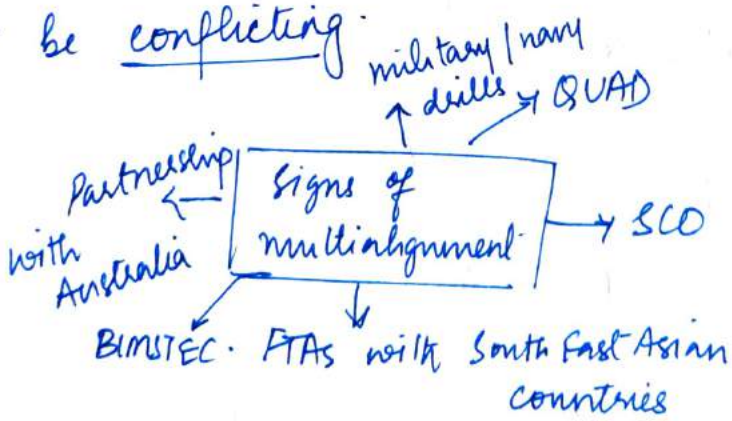
Realising this difference in intentions of various states, ~~for~~ India has been using its policy of multi alignment to balance interests which might be conflicting.



Thus, the Indo-Pacific has become the new ground for international realpolitik

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Ans 20. The North-Eastern region of India is crucial for India's "Act East Policy" and internal security.

Internal Challenges in NE India

① Strong feeling of regionalism which sometimes radicalises into separatism and secessionism

② Porous borders which lead to illegal migration thereby causing demography imbalances.

③ Strong opium and drug trade and human trafficking racket

④ Lack of development and a feeling of ~~discorne~~ disconnectedness.

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(5) Ethnic diversity leading to ethnic clashes which can be violent and disruptive.

Ex— Manipur violence @ 2023.

External challenges in NE India

(1) Cross-border terrorism and instability

(2) Illegal migrants being used to carry out illegal activities thereby posing a security threat.

(3) Arms and ammunitions trafficking and training of anti-national elements by external actors.

(4) NE is adjacent to the Golden triangle.

(5) Risk of spillover of political instability from neighbouring states

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NE as a pivotal connecting space

- It is India's gateway to South East Asian countries
- Its stability is crucial for stronger bilateral relations with countries
- India shares cultural and ethnic ties with many neighbouring countries through the NE.

Govt schemes for NE India
- → Connectivity projects.
- → NERUDP
- → Establishment of Dept of NE in central govt
- → Concessions in UDAN scheme.
- → Scholarships

As an integral part of India, the security & stability of NE India is crucial to India goal of becoming a "Vishwaguru"

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2087)

Name of Candidate	RITIKA RATH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1213334
Center	ONLINE	Date	03-08-2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Q1. भारत में पशुपालन में महिलाएं किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं को वर्तमान में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How do women contribute to livestock rearing in India? What are the issues currently faced by women in the livestock sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q2. वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ONORC) योजना कैसे और किस सीमा तक प्रवासी मजदूरों, शहरी गरीबों और दिहाड़ी मजदूरों के लिए उल्लेखनीय संभावित लाभ प्रदान कर सकती है?

How and to what extent can the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme provide significant potential benefits for migrant labourers, urban poor, and daily wagers? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q3. जलवायु परिवर्तन ने भारत में कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि जलवायु स्मार्ट जल बचत कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकियां समय की मांग बन गई हैं?

How has climate change affected agricultural production and productivity in India? Do you think climate smart water saving agri-technologies have become the need of the hour? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q4. संधारणीय फसल उत्पादन के लिए नैनो-उर्वरकों के आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? भारतीय किसानों द्वारा नैनो-उर्वरकों को अपनाने में आने वाली समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

What are the economic and environmental benefits of nanofertilizers for sustainable crop production? State the concerns in the adoption of nanofertilizers by Indian farmers. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q5. देश के सभी हिस्सों में प्राकृतिक गैस के पर्याप्त और समान वितरण की उपलब्धता एक समान आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक प्रगति हासिल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? इस संदर्भ में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How can the availability of adequate and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts of the country help in achieving uniform economic and social progress? What challenges India faces in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q6. भारत में बढ़ते मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Explain the reasons behind increasing human-wildlife conflict in India. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q7. भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के बीच संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए। मानव स्वास्थ्य पर ध्वनि प्रदूषण के प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Discuss the linkages between growing urbanization and noise pollution in India. Describe the effects of noise pollution on human health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Q8. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति, 2023 भारत में एक सशक्त, नवाचारी और विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी अंतरिक्ष पारितंत्र के विकास के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कैसे कार्य कर सकती है?

How can the Indian Space Policy, 2023 act as a catalyst for the development of a robust, innovative and globally competitive space ecosystem in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q9 स्पेशल फ्रंटियर फोर्स के अधिदेश पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं?

Discuss the mandate of the Special Frontier Force. What have been its achievements in ensuring the security of India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q10. समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना भारत के रणनीतिक और आर्थिक हितों की सुरक्षा का मूलभूत आधार क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में समुद्री जलदस्युता रोधी अधिनियम (मेरीटाइम एंटी-पायरेसी एक्ट) का क्या महत्व है?

Why is ensuring maritime security considered the key to safeguarding India's strategic and economic well-being? What is the significance of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Act in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Q11. 2023-24 के बजट में सूचीबद्ध सात प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र (सप्तर्षि) कौन-से हैं? उनसे किस प्रकार भारत में समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देने की अपेक्षा की गई है?

What are the seven priority areas (the Saptarishis) listed in the Budget of 2023-24? How are they expected to promote inclusive development in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q12. ब्लॉकचेन तकनीक भारत में भूमि रिकॉर्ड के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है?

How can blockchain technology play a pivotal role towards digitization of land records in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q13. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) भारत में कृषि उपज के भंडारण, परिवहन और विपणन को बेहतर बनाने में कितनी सहायक हो सकती है?

How far can public-private partnerships (PPPs) help in improving the storage, transportation, and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q14. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार योजना (SMART-PDS) में भारत हेतु खाद्य सुरक्षा से परे जाते हुए वृहद् परिवर्तनकारी क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS) has transformative potential beyond food security for India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q15. समुद्री हीटवेव की उत्पत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे वे समुद्री पारितंत्र को प्रभावित कर सकती हैं और आर्थिक नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं।

Explain the causes behind the occurrence of marine heat waves. Discuss the ways in which they can affect the marine ecosystems and cause economic losses. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Q16. ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOFs) के कारणों और प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं?

Explain the causes and impact of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). What are the measures taken by the government in this context? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q17. रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग कैसे काम करती है? इससे जुड़ी सीमाएं क्या हैं? रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग में कैल्शियम-41 का उपयोग करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

How does radiometric dating work? What are the limitations associated with it? What are the potential advantages of using Calcium-41 in radiometric dating? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q18. सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पर बल दिए जाने के बावजूद भारत में ई-फार्मेसी के संदर्भ में चिंता क्यों बढ़ रही है? इस द्वंद्व के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

Why is there a growing concern over e-pharmacy in India despite the government's push for digital health? What measures are needed to resolve this dichotomy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q19. भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में हुई कमी में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि यह कमी निकट भविष्य में LWE की समस्या के संभावित अंत का संकेत देती है?

What factors have contributed to the decline of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India? Do you think this decline signifies the likely end of the LWE problem in the near future? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Q20. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और कर अपराधों के बीच समानताएं तथा तालमेल होने के बावजूद, कर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए एंटी-मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग (AML) उपायों का प्रयोग राजनीतिक, कानूनी एवं साथ ही परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite commonalities and synergies between money laundering and tax crimes, leveraging anti-money laundering (AML) measures for tackling tax crimes presents political, legal as well as operational challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Ans1. About 70% of rural women are engaged in agriculture of which livestock rearing acts as a significant source of supplementary income.

Women's contribution to livestock rearing in India

- milking cows, goats for milk
- maintaining animals in terms of cleanliness and health.
- engaged in undertaking grazing activities
- Preparing and providing fodder.
- Caring for newborn & sick animals.

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Issues currently faced by women

① lack of access to cheap and affordable credit and insurance.

② lack of technical skills required to improve productivity of animals

③ Poor organisation of women into SHGs or producer organisations

④ lack of gender seggregated data leading to a shortfall in women-centric policies

⑤ Lack of access to diversified market and bargaining skills

⑥ Double burden of household work & farm work

These issues require concerted efforts which can empower women in livestock rearing.

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Ans 2. One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) aims to make ration cards inter operable i.e. valid across India. This means that a beneficiary can avail grains at any PDS shop in India.

Potential Benefits of ONORC

① It allows greater mobility of workers especially migrant labourers, urban poor & daily wagers.

② It makes them an equal resident in the state they work in the matter of access to ration

③ It can balance the supply of food grains between states to prevent excess

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Supply in one state with high registered ration card holders.

Ex –

State A		State B
official Ration card holders	= 10 lakh	> official Ration card holders = 5 lakh
out migrants to State B	= 7 lakh	⟹ migrants from State A = 7 lakh
	= 3 lakh	= +12 lakh
	effective rationa card holders	< effective ration card holders

Challenges

- Requires smooth inter-state flow of food grains
- Need to link both the states' PDS systems to prevent double counting
- Need to prevent discrimination between migrant card holders & state card holders.

ONORC seeks to fulfill the goal of "One India".

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Ans 3. Climate change has affected agricultural production and productivity as the latter is completely dependent on natural factors like soil, rainfall, pest attacks etc.

Effect of climate change on agri. production and productivity

- Climate change has increased variability of Indian monsoons — affecting irrigation
- Certain micro-organisms have gone extinct due to climate change — effect on soil profile.
- Rise of temperatures has made certain crops infeasible → can lead to food insecurity
- Soil fertility is also affected by climate & rainfall pattern
- Change in seasons is now more unpredictable — making it difficult to sow seeds.

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All this has necessitated the need for climate smart agriculture.

Need of climate smart ~~Agriscadd~~ water saving agri-tech

① Prevents wastage of water.

② Prevents over-extraction of ground water.

③ Important part of Precision agriculture

④ Helps reduce dependence on monsoons as less water is required.

⑤ Often, fertilizers can be mixed with water — this reduces overuse of ~~for~~ fertil-izers as well.

Climate smart agriculture is the need of the hour to ensure resilience of agricultural systems.

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Ans4. Nano fertilizers are ~~wo~~ fertilizers which work at the nano scale.

Economic benefits of nanofertilisers

① Reduces the quantity of input required for a plant thereby saving money.

② Improves productivity thereby leading to greater sales.

③ Nano-fertilizers are more targetted than general fertilizers.

④ Allows ~~gre~~ higher cropping intensity

Environmental benefits of nanofertilizers

① Reduces overuse of fertilizers which reduce soil fertility

② Prevents unbalanced use of fertilizers which can deplete soil fertility

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③ Allows personalised / customised fertilizers which can ensure crop sustainability along with environmental sustainability

Concerns

① Since it is a new technology it might be expensive.

② Accessibility might be a problem.

③ Its long-term effects on the environment and users have not been adequately studied.

Efforts should be made to ensure that the effects of nanofertilizers are properly understood before its use.

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Ans 5. Adequate and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts is essential for the economic progress of a country which also affects its social development.

Availability helping achieve uniform economic & social progress

① Economic sectors like transportation, machinery etc are dependent on natural gas which is integral for development.

② Natural gas being more environment-friendly than diesel will help India achieve its green commitments

③ It will reduce resource disparity between regions by equitable distribution.
Ex- Western India has more natural gas reserves than eastern India.

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(4) This economic development will lead to better provisioning of social infrastructure like schools, colleges, health centres, hospitals etc.

challenges faced by India

- → under-utilisation of existing pipelines full capacity
- → lack of availability of pipelines to all households in a region
- → Challenges in the functioning of ~~Natural Gas an~~ Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board.
- → lack of adequate funds disbursal and utilisation
- → Delays in project implementation

It is imperative for India to plug in the loopholes to make Natural Gas available to all.

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Ans 6. As urbanisation and developmental activities have grown, there are increasing instances of human-wildlife conflicts in India.

Reasons behind increasing human-wildlife conflict

- encroachment on habitat of animals
- roads and rail lines being laid cutting across animal movement corridor
- Increasing interference in animal life in the form of safaris.
- Deforestation
- Rise in noise levels in natural habitats agigating the animals
- Fall in prey base — animals attack cattle — leads to human-animal conflict
- Reducing size of core, protected zone in National parks and sanctuaries

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Measures taken by government

① National Board for wildlife guidelines including payment of compensation for loss of livestock, ex gratia grant etc to prevent the emergence of animosity towards wild animals

② Setting up of wildlife corridors for animals especially for elephants in Kerala, Odisha etc

③ Reducing human interference in wildlife by regulating activities

④ legislative measures like
- wildlife Protection Act
- Environment Protection Act

⑤ State level committees set up

⑥ Greater financing to States

⑦ International cooperation — Ex- Indo-German cooperation

Thus, ensuring pro-active measures & cultivating empathy is key to reducing human-animal conflict

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Ans 7. It is predicted that 40% of the Indian population would be living in urban areas by 2030.

Urbanisation is often linked with noise pollution

Urbanisation ⟺ noise pollution

① Urbanisation entails growth of industries & service sector jobs both of which generate noise.

Ex → Concerts, public events, weddings
→ industrial plant's noise
→ construction work.
→ airports

② Urban cities are characterised by high number of ~~card~~ cars — vehicular noise pollution

Ex → Delhi
→ Bengaluru

③ Urban cities also have a night economy

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which increases noise pollution.

(4) Lack of urban forests to absorb noise

(5) Concretisation also increases noise intensity

Effects of noise pollution on human health

(1) Hearing problems

(2) irritation, stress, heightened sensitivity

(3) negative impact on cardiovascular muscles

(4) Health problems like headaches, migraines etc.

(5) Sleep disturbances

(6) High blood pressure

(7) Short attention span — impacts learning ability of children.

Thus, steps must be taken to tackle noise pollution including setting guidelines ~~in~~ on

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Ans 8. The Indian Space Policy 2023 envisages to develop India's space sector so that India becomes a leading player in the global space arena.

Provisions of ISP 2023

1. Permits entry of private sector
2. Delineates roles of ISRO, New Space India Ltd and In-SPACe.
3. Govt PSU NSIL to undertake strategic space research. While In-SPACe to act as link between private sector and ISRO.
4. Allows ISRO to access more funds to undertake space research

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ISP 2023 as a catalyst for robust space ecosystem

① It ensures greater flow of investment for research

② Brings in a cooperative & competitive environment.

ISP 2023 as a catalyst for innovative space ecosystem

① Allows entry of private sector and private expertise

② Allows ISRO to focus exclusively on research by dilearing roles

③ Govt has allocated about ₹1500 crore for space research

ISP 2023 as a catalyst for globally competitive space ecosystem

① Allows entry on private sector thereby spurring competition

② Enables India to leverage its ability to provide low-cost reliable space services to other countries

ISP 2023 is key to India's goal of becoming a leader is space research.

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Ans 9. The Special Frontier Force was set up in India in the aftermath of the 1962 Indo China war.

Mandate of SFF
- conduct counter-insurgency operations
- infiltrate enemy lines
- conduct covert operations
- ensure internal & external security
- carry out guerella warfare (in the initial stages of its establishment)

Achievements in ensuring security of India

① Operation Eagle in (1971) to deal with Pakistani soldiers and prevent them from escaping into Burma.

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② Operation Blue Star to flush out Khalistani militants from Gurudwara Sahib temple.

③ The force has defended India during the Kargil war (1999)

④ It carried out operation Meghdoot in (1984) to capture Siachen Glacier.

⑤ It has been guarding ~~Indian~~ Indian borders along China

⑥ It prevented Chinese intrusion along the LAC.

Thus, SFF has played a crucial role in India's security and aided the operations of other military forces as well.

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Ans 10. Maritime security is pertinent to safeguard India from external threats.

Maritime Security ⟺ India's strategic & economic well-being

① It helps tackle security and safety threats from the sea.

Ex – Mumbai 2008 attackers came via the sea.

② Maritime security entails safeguarding strategic choke points like strait of ~~Malacca~~ Malacca which is important for international trade.

③ China has been using marine water as an additional theatre/arena of influence

Ex – String of pearls theory

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Significance of Maritime Anti-Piracy Act

① It is the first legislation in India on Maritime security

② It focuses on preserving Maritime security especially sites like Gulf of Aden which is crucial for India's access to Africa, middle east & Europe

③ It fulfills the conditions and vision set out by United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS)

④ It regulates India's activities in the high seas.

⑤ It envisages a strict action against piracy with life ~~impr~~ imprisonment & death as punishment in certain cases.

Thus, maritime security is key for India's vision of an open and free maritime domain.

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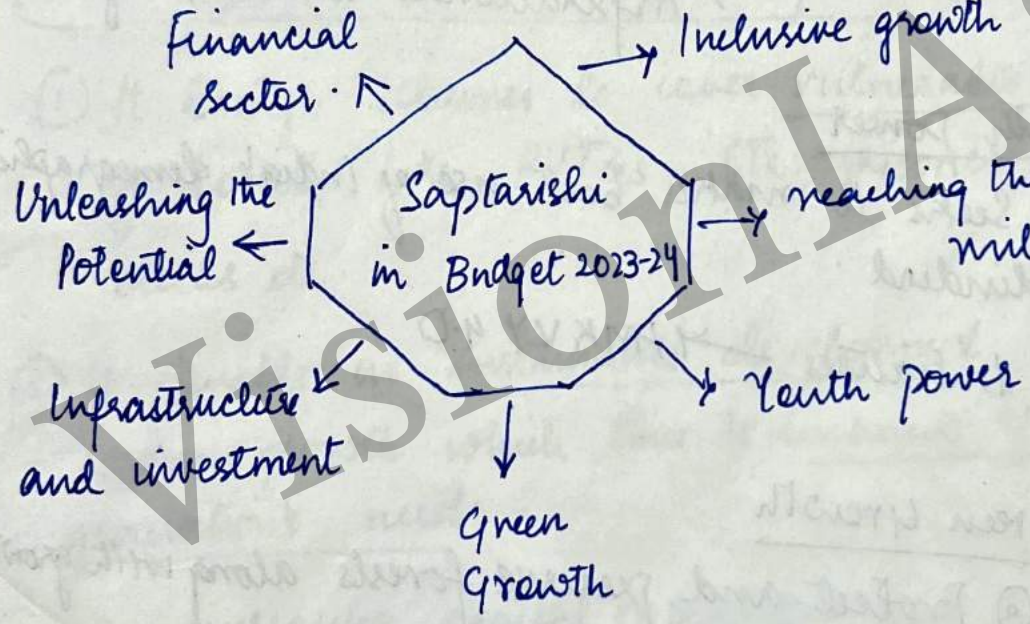
Ans 11. Budget 2023-24 envisages the next 25 years till 2047 as the "Amrit Kaal" for India. To achieve the same, it has identified 7 priority areas -



① Inclusive Growth / Development

- This envisages growth of all sectors of the ~~eco~~ economy and of all sections of society
- Initiatives
  - Agriculture Accelerator Fund
  - Public Digital Infrastructure
  - PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
  - Sickle cell anaemia elimination

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② Reaching the last mile

- Seeks to ensure that the govt reaches the most vulnerable sections
- Initiatives → PVTG Development scheme
  → Eklavya Residential School
  → Aspirational Block Programme

③ Youth power

- Seeks to make best use of India's demographic dividend.
- Initiatives → PMKVY 4.0

④ Green Growth

- Protect and preserve forests along with growth
- Initiatives → MISHTI
  → Green Hydrogen Mission
  → GOBARDhan Scheme.

⑤ Infrastructure and investment

- Bring in greater investment in India from govt.
- Initiatives → High capital expenditure
  → Urban infrastructure Development Fund.

⑥ Unleashing The Potential → mission Karmayogi
→ Make AI in India and for India.

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(7) Financial sector

- Includes initiatives like → Revamped Credit Guarantee Scheme
  - Mahila Samman Bachat Praman Patra

How it promotes inclusive development

(1) It brings schemes to cover vulnerable sections of society like PVTGs, STs, prisoners, backward blocks etc.

(2) It builds in sustainable development through green growth which thus is inclusive of future generation's needs

(3) By increasing capital expenditure and through financial sector reforms, it seeks to improve macro-economic situation & growth potential of India

Thus, Budget 2023-24 lays the roadmap for fulfilling the goal of India @ 100 which seeks to make India a developed country.

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Ans 12. Blockchain is a new-age technology which ensures storage of data in a safe, secure and encrypted manner.

Blockchain technology & its pivotal role in digita digitisation of land records

- It can help secure the data from tampering
- Blockchain technology enables storage of a large amount of data.
  Data on land records in India is diverse and can be effectively stored using blockchain technology.
- Additionally, data on land records in India is sometimes conflicting — blockchain technology assigns a unique key for every new block added and hence can

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prevent dubious records.

- Blockchain Technology can also be effective in maintaining privacy of the landholders.

- Blockchain technology can also reduce land related conflicts which arise due to ambiguity on ownership. This would further promote digitisation of land records

- The Technology can also prevent illegal selling and occupation of land which further benefits the digitisation drive.

However, the Technology also poses certain

Challenges

- Blockchain by its very nature is a decentralised system — this raises concerns on how much control the government can have over such sensitive data and its use.

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- It requires basic to intermediate digital literacy to understand the system which may make it inaccessible to many Indians.

- It is difficult to assign accountability in case of a data breach.

- India needs to develop appropriate data protection rules to regulate the use of blockchain technology.

- The potential impact of using blockchain technology in digitisation of land records on national security have to be studied.

Thus, though Blockchain Technology has potential to transform land recording system in India, it needs to be implemented with adequate caution and research.

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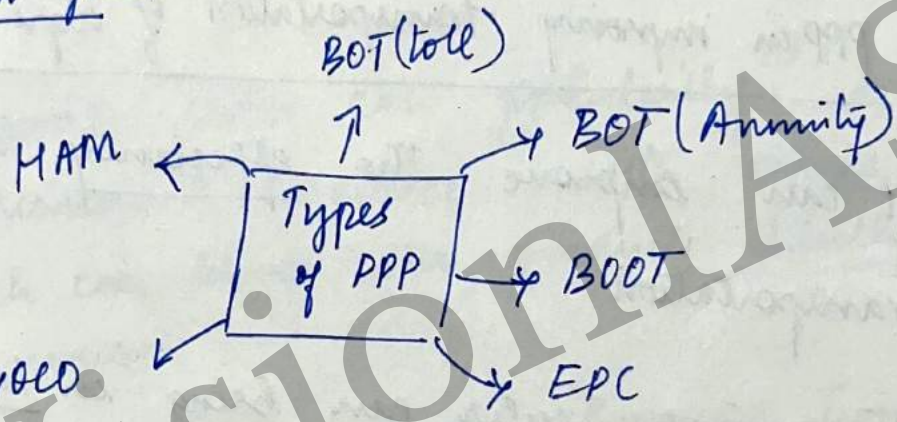
Ans 13. Public-Private Partnership refers to an arrangement wherein the government and a private firm work together on a common project to achieve a certain goal.



Role of PPP in improving storage of agricultural produce

① It can bring in new technologies through the private sector which can optimize the storage system

② It can augment the storage infrastructure in India which is low compared to the required level.

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③ It would help reduce food wastage prevalent in the current storage system of FCI.

Role of PPP in improving transportation of agri produce

① It can improve the efficiency of transportation.

② The private sector can bring in latest transporting vehicles available to ensure fast and bulk transportation.

③ Green technologies like hydrogen fuelled vehicles can be developed with private expertise which will reduce carbon footprint.

④ It will also reduce budgetary expenditure on transportation and this money can be

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used in other welfare schemes.

Role of PPP in improving marketing of agri. produce

① It will result in greater innovation and creativity in marketing sector.

② Private sector can potentially link the agricultural produce with online websites which can deliver the products directly to consumers

Ex – integration with Bigbasket, Ikomart, Swiggymart etc.

③ It will reduce pressure of the farmers if private sector players buy the produce from the field directly at a fair price.

Potential challenges
- exploitation of farmers
- monopoly of a few firms
- imbalanced development
- neglect of areas not profitable

Thus, PPP ~~can a~~ can be gamechanger in the agricultural market if its challenges are addressed.

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Ans 14. SMART-PDS is a step towards greater digitisation of governance. It integrates Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the existing PDS to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.

Transformative potential ~~beyond~~ for food security

① It ensures greater efficiency in food delivery system

② It reduces leakages in the transport-ation and distribution of food grains

③ It enables real time tracking of trucks and food grains for better management.

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(4) It improves accessibility to food along with greater portability

Ex- with One nation One ration card scheme, the beneficiary can now access food grains from PDS shops across the country.

(5) It prevents black marketing & illegal hoarding of food grains

Transformative potential beyond food security

(1) It is a step towards greater use of Technology and the concept of e-governance.

(2) It augments the entire supply chain leading to transformation in upstream and downstream chains

Ex — suppliers & consumers.

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③ It helps in promoting data-backed and evidence-driven planning as it create huge amounts of data which can not only improve PDS but aid other schemes as well

④ SMART-PDS also ushers in greater transparency and accountability in governance.

⑤ It promotes inter-state cooperation.

Thus, SMART-PDS not only helps India achieve the objectives of National Food security Act and SDG-2 (No Hunger) but also acts as an example for other initiatives of the government.

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Ans15. Marine heat waves refers to abnormally high oceanic temperatures as compared to the normal average.

Marine heatwaves impact marine ecosystems and related systems as well.

Causes of marine heatwaves

① Global warming results in higher oceanic Temperatures

② Vagaries of solar radiation due to earth's rotation and revolution as well as its axial tilt

③ Water pollution especially the release of water used in thermal power plants and nuclear reactors which is hot and released into the water

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bodies without treatment or cooling

(4) Disruption of Global ocean meridional overturning circulation which can halt the ~~dis~~ natural distribution of oceanic heat.

(5) Another cause is the weakening of atmospheric winds which reduce flow of water between different regions of earth. This, however, is usually minor but contributing factor.

(6) Disruption of oceanic currents.

WAYS IN WHICH MARINE HEATWAVES AFFECT MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

(1) They lead to coral bleaching which affects the diversity of marine living in coral colonies.

(2) Some animals use temperature as cues for

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mating and foraging activities.

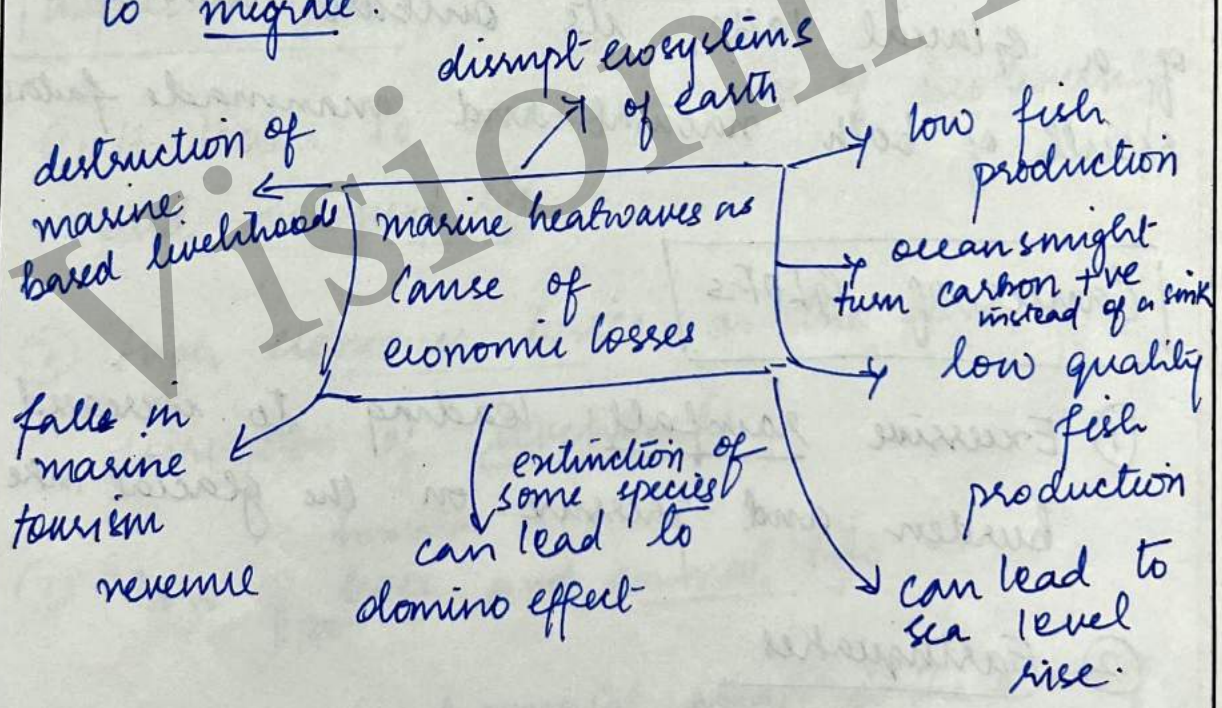
Ex– certain turtle species' eggs hatch differen-tly based on temperature.

if temperature ≤ 27.7 °C → hatchlings male

if temperature > 27.7 °C → hatchlings female.

Water Temperature rise can skew sex ratio

③ Some species will die while others might have to migrate.



Thus, anthropogenic cause of marine heatwaves must be regulated and tackled so as to achieve SDG-14 (life under water)

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Ans16. Glacial lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) are floods caused due to bursting of a glacial lake (lake formed as a result of movement of glacier) usually due to dam break.

While ~~man~~ natural causes cause the formation of a Glacial lake, its outburst can be a result of both natural and manmade factors.

Causes of GLOFs

1. Excessive rainfall leading to increased burden and pressure on the glacial lake
2. Earthquakes
3. Cloudbursts precipitating a GLOF.
4. landslide causing a fall / slip of the

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underlying structure

⑤ lack of repairing of dams → operation failure

⑥ Dams built without consideration of the surrounding ecosystem

⑦ Structurally weak dams → design failure

Impact of GLOF

① It leads to immense loss of biodiversity and ecological life.

② High economic losses in the form of disruption of livelihoods

③ Loss of human lives and animal life

④ loss of developmental gains in the form of infrastructure

⑤ loss of culture and society as well as historic monuments

⑥ Trauma and psychological stress along with

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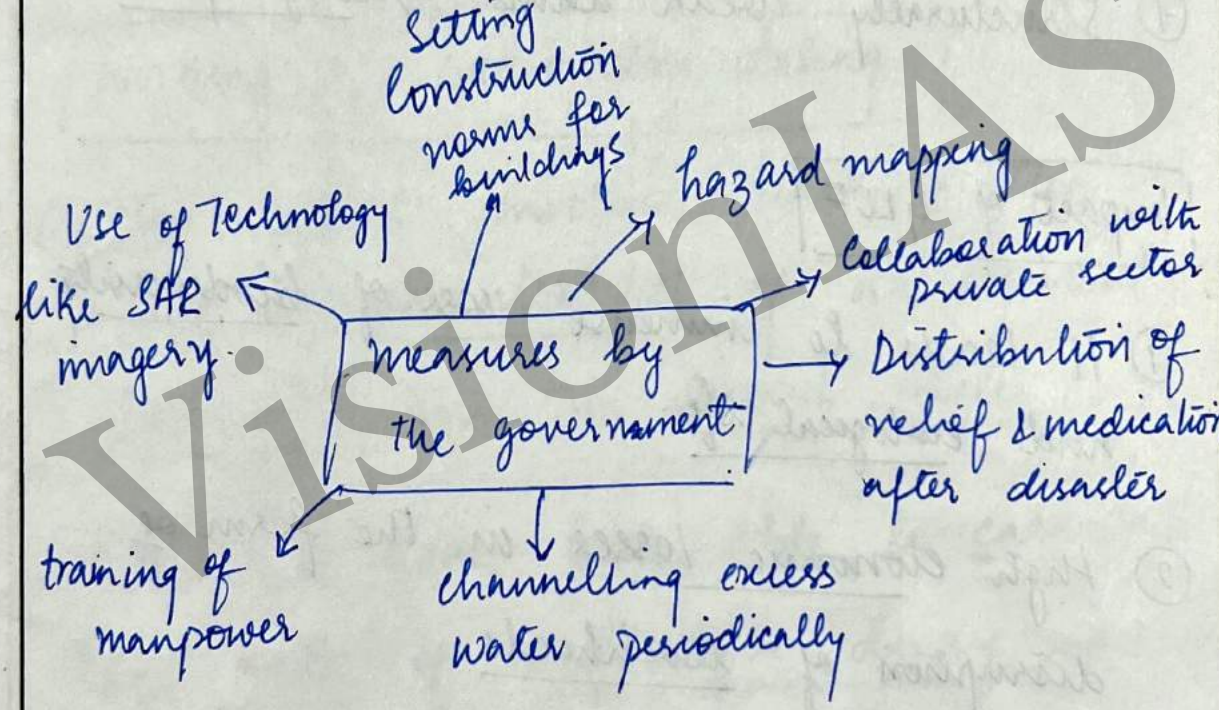
other mental health problems.

⑦ Public health crisis → rise in water borne diseases.

⑧ It can cause internal migration which may lead to inter-state tensions.



Thus, the government aims to reduce the anthropogenic causes of GLOFs while preparing to respond to naturally-caused GLOFs.

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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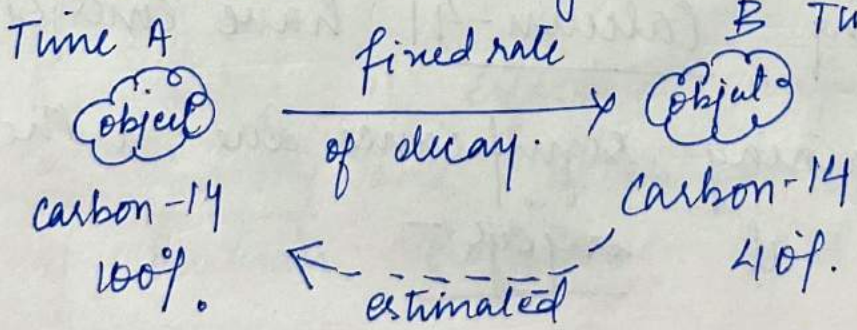
Ans 17. Radiometric dating refers to a technology used to estimate the life of rocks or other objects containing carbon-14.

Working of radiometric dating

- The method involves tracking the level or concentration of an element, Carbon-14, in the desired object.
- Scientists have been able to calculate the rate of radioactive decay observed in ~~a compound~~ Carbon-14 and based on that the age is estimated.



Based on concentration of carbon-14 in stage

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B & the knowledge on rate of decay, the period/stage A can be estimated.

Limitations of radiometric dating

- It can only be used for compounds containing carbon 14
- It is based only an estimation of the decay rate - not confirmed
- Different methods of estimation give different results.
- It can be sometimes confused with another element.

In the recent past, new technologies namely using Calcium-41 have emerged. This is gaining significance due to the advantages it enjoys -

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Advantages of calcium-41

- Calcium-41 is more readily & widely available
- It presents more accurate results which are also more consistent
- It can help in dating objects from a further period in history
- It can help track natural movements / events.

  Ex- Glacier movement affects the level of Calcium 41 in the underlying soil

Radiometric is especially useful in studying the history and establish the chronology of human civilisation and evolution

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Ans 18. E-pharmacy refers to delivery of medicines and other healthcare products via an online intermediary.

It gained momentum during COVID-19 when there were restrictions on movement.

However, there are growing concerns over e-pharmacy.

Concerns over e-pharmacy

① lack of any quality check on the products sold by the companies / online websites

② lack of government regulations on the sector to ensure safe and best practices.

③ lack of adequate data protection laws which hold the firms accountable for

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misuse or breach of data.

(4) There are concerns that this might allow unregulated and unsupervised sale of drugs without a medical prescription

(5) Lack of accessibility in rural areas where there is a higher demand for medication.

(6) Concerns over the conditions of workers or delivery agents employed including their service conditions

Measures to resolve dichotomy

(1) Bring in regulations and rules to check quality of drugs sold.

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② Bring in rules to ensure safe working conditions for delivery agents

③ Expand access to vulnerable sections of the society

Ex — government could partner with a firm to start its own online service.

④ Bring in sector specific data protection laws.

⑤ Conduct spot checks on e-pharmacy storage units to ensure quality check.

Good health and well-being (SDG-3) is intrinsically linked with sufficient supply of good quality and easy accessibility to healthcare products.

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Ans19. Left wing Extremism (LWE) aims to overthrow democratic state structures & institutions through violence and mass mobilisation.

India saw a decline of ~~by~~ about 77% in LWE-related incidents and 85% reduction in LWE-related deaths in 2021 as compared to 2010.

Factors which contributed to the ~~cond~~ decline

① SAMADHAN strategy of the government to deal with LWE-extremism which includes Smart leadership, Aggressive strategy, Motivation and Training, Actionable intelligence, Dashboard based KPIs, Harnessing Technology, Action plan for each theatre and no access to financing.

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② Government schemes for skill development like ROSHNI.

③ Better employment opportunities

④ Use of anti-naxal forces like → cobra (Odisha), → Greyhounds (Andhra Pradesh)

⑤ Developmental programes like Aspirational District Programme.

⑥ Countering naxal propaganda through use of media

⑦ Relief and Rehabilitation Policies to bring naxalites into mainstream through renunciation of violence

End of LWE?

① Though the red corridor has significantly reduced ~~f~~ from about 94 districts to 44 districts

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there is always a chance of resurgence.

- The government must be prepared to deal with resurgence heavily.
- Deeply entrenching democratic ethos is a way of reducing the problem of resurgence.

Possible reasons for resurgence

- unbalanced growth
- large scale developmental projects leading to displacement
- Foreign influence to create internal insecurity in India
- development/growth vs. environment debate leading to tribal naxalism

Thus, even if there is a reduction in LWE violence, India must be prepared to deal with ~~violence~~ LWE resurgence and fight against a policy which uses lesser violence to delegitimise democratic state structures.

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Ans 20. Money laundering and tax crimes are often intimately linked in fuelling each other.

Commonalities and synergies

- Both seek to illegitimately ~~convert~~ deal with black money to ~~white money~~.
- Both ~~seek~~ lead to leakages in the financial system
- Both deprive government of legitimate taxation.
- Both are often used to fund ~~anti~~ terrorism and insurgency against India.

Political challenges in using AML measures for tackling tax crimes

① Some tax crimes ~~do not warrant~~ are not linked to terror financing and in such

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cases, the individuals practicing tax crimes might be using the money for funding certain political parties or outfits making independent decision making difficult

② Money made out of tax crimes can potentially be used for vote-bank politics. thus making regulation for its control difficult

Legal challenges in using AML measures for tackling tax crimes

① The severity of money laundering and tax crimes is different thus requiring different punishments.

② All proceeds out of ~~mone~~ tax crimes are not laundered. In such cases, AML measures would not be ~~application~~ applicable.

Ex— tax evasion need not result in money laundering.

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Operational challenges in using AML measures for tackling tax crimes

① Money laundering rackets usually are international in nature while tax crimes are usually confined domestically.

② Proceeds of tax crimes are usually used used within the country causing artificial demand — this requires different strategies to deal with the situation than AML measures.

Thus, while it is crucial to recognise the link between money laundering and tax crime and take coordinated ~~at~~ strategies, it is also essential to factor in nuances specific to tax crimes.

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